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For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

COW-POCK INSTITUTION, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS GRACE THE LORD LIEUTENANT, NO. 62, SACKVILLE-STREET.

Opened on the 14th of January, 1804, under the direction of the undersigned Physicians and Surgeons of this City, for the purposes of securing a succession of Cow-Pock Matter, of Inoculating gratuitously the Children of the Poor, and of supplying the different parts of the Kingdom with genuine Infection.

DIRECTORS.

Physicians.

JOSEPH CLARKE.
JAMES CLEGHORN.
THOMAS EVORY.

Surgeons.

GEORGE STEWART.
RALPH S. OBRE.
SOLOMON RICHARDS.

AN ABSTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF INOCULATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER.

	<i>Patients Inoculated.</i>	<i>Packets issued to practitioners in general.</i>	<i>Packets to Army Surgeons.</i>
1804	578	776	236
1805	1,032	1,124	178
1806	1,356	1,340	220
1807	2,156	1,790	320
1808	3,002	2,285	333
1809	3,941	2,540	244
1810	4,084	3,249	284
<i>Totals.</i>	16,149	13,104	1815

The directors of this institution, have nothing material to add to, or subtract from, their REPORT of 1809. The addition of *four thousand* cases during the year 1810, tends only to confirm their belief in the efficacy,

safety, and policy of pursuing vaccine inoculation.

Some alarming accounts of the failure of vaccination, in the vicinity of Dublin, were propagated during the last year. On a careful investigation, they were found to have originated from falsehood, and ultimately tended, after numerous trials, to confirm the security afforded by vaccination.

In the last report, three cases were recorded, in which the vaccine infection formed fairly on the arm, and appeared to go regularly through its several stages, though the patients were not constitutionally affected. During the year 1810, one failure only of this kind has occurred. There appears no good reason for supposing that contingencies of this nature, will be more frequent in vaccine, than they have been in variolous inoculation.

The test proposed by Mr. Bryce, and recommended in the report of last year, has been practiced extensively by the directors. In a large proportion of cases, it has afforded very satisfactory evidence of constitutional affection. It can hardly be necessary therefore, to recommend to further notice, a practice calculated to obviate the principal objection to vaccine inoculation. Infection for the second inoculation, which should be performed on the opposite arm, may be always conveniently obtained, on the fifth or sixth day, from the vesicle, produced by the first insertion of virus.

The register does not afford a single instance of cow-pock exciting in the constitution any new or unheard of complaint; nor does it appear, that children who have had the cow-pock, are more subject than others to eruptions on the skin.

The following extract from the register of patients, at the general dispensary, in London, affords ample proof of this fact.

	<i>total number of diseases</i>	<i>number of chronic cutaneous eruptions.</i>
In the year 1797...1730.....	85	
1798...1664.....	82	
1804...1915.....	89	
1805...1974.....	94	

Vide Willan on Vaccine Inoculation.

The most satisfactory accounts of the progress of vaccination throughout the interior of Ireland, have been received from several correspondents of the institution. And the directors have great pleasure in observing the zeal and disinterestedness of the country practitioners, who sacrifice private interest to the public good, in strongly recommending the practice.

The directors have to acknowledge with gratitude, the privilege of a free and unlimited transmission of letters, relating to the institution, through the post office, which has contributed essentially to extend the benefits of vaccination throughout this island.

Signed by Order,

SAMUEL B. LABATT, *Secretary.*

January 1st, 1811.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE TRADING AND THE LANDED INTEREST.

IN opposition to a maxim of Dr. Hunter's, of York, that "trade gives narrow notions, but wide possessions," it may be asserted, that traders are more liberal, in general, than persons of landed property.—Ask one of those classes respectively for money for any charitable, or useful purpose, of a public nature, and the trader's donation will probably be given more freely, and

more largely. The quantity of ready money passing through his hands, and actually in his possession at one time, being greater than in the hand of the landed proprietor, may in part account for the readiness of parting. But the trader is less of an isolated being, he mixes more with the various classes of society, and his heart is consequently more expanded. As for the comparative degree of liberality, on religious and political subjects, the trader will in most cases be found the most tolerant, and especially more ready to join in plans for improvement, without being frightened by the bugbear of innovation. Traders find employment for their sons at home. The country gentlemen look more to provide for their younger sons in the church or the army. Hence arise political and ecclesiastical subjection; and the soldier and the churchman give a tone of servility to the manners of the family.

More independent is he, who according to the honest boast of Horne Tooke, can support himself and his family, without pulling one stake out of the public hedge, or adding a useless stipendiary to the overburdened state.

K.

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

The memory and monuments of good men,
Are more than lives...

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

SIR,

I have read of many great kings, but I think the most honest man that ever wore a crown was William the third. Nor do I believe that the whole course of history can afford us such a complete contrast of character, as is presented by him and his predecessor, by William